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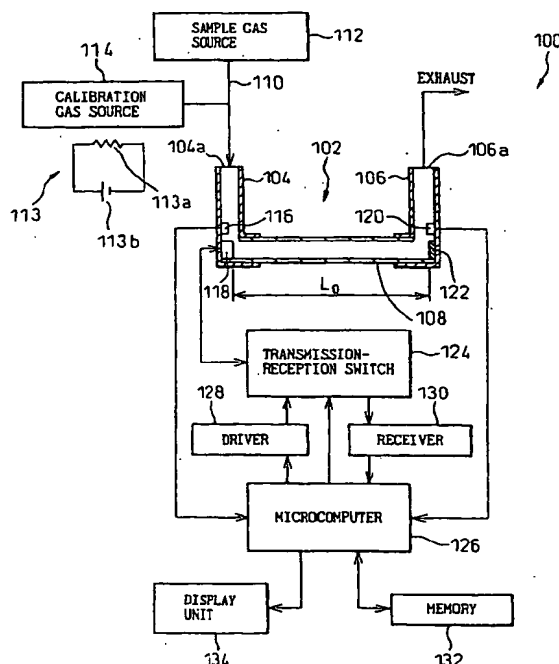
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(54) **EQUIPMENT AND METHOD FOR MEASURING CONCENTRATION AND FLOW RATE OF GAS ULTRASONICALLY**

(57) An apparatus 100 for measuring a gas concentration comprises a conduit 102 through which an objective gas to be measured flows, a ultrasonic transmitting and receiving element 118 fixed in a straight portion 108 of the conduit, a reflecting plate 122 fixed in the straight portion to face to the ultrasonic transmitting and receiving element, a transmit-receive switching element 124 for switching the operational mode of the ultrasonic transmitting and receiving element between a transmitting mode and receiving mode. The apparatus further comprises a calibration gas source 114 for supplying a calibration gas of which components and component ratio are preliminarily known, temperature sensors 116, 120 for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit, a propagation time calculating means 126 for calculating the time period for propagation of the ultrasonic through the calibration gas in the conduit, a calibration means for calibrating the reference distance between the ultrasonic transmitting and receiving element and the reflecting plate based on the calculation results of the propagation time calculating means.

Fig.1



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The invention relates to ultrasonic apparatus and method for measuring the concentration of oxygen gas in a sample gas and flow rate of the sample gas, which is supplied from an oxygen concentrator used for a medical purpose.

Background Art

[0002] It is well known that the propagation velocity of ultrasonic waves through a sample gas is presented by a function of the concentration and the temperature of the sample gas. The velocity of ultrasonic waves C (m/sec) propagating through a sample gas is presented by following equation (1) with mean molecular weight M and the temperature T (K).

$$C = (\kappa RT / M)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

Where;

κ : ratio of molecular specific heat at constant volume and molecular specific heat at constant pressure

R : universal gas constant

[0003] Therefore measuring the velocity of ultrasonic waves C (m/sec) propagating through a sample gas and the temperature T (K) of the sample gas will provide the mean molecular weight M of the sample gas through a calculation. For example, the mean molecular weight M of a sample gas containing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture of a mixture ratio P : $(1-P)$ ($0 \leq P \leq 1$) will be calculated by $M = M_{O_2}P + M_{N_2}(1-P)$, where M_{O_2} : Molecular Weight of oxygen and M_{N_2} : Molecular Weight of nitrogen. Therefore, the oxygen concentration P will be obtained through a calculation on the basis of the measurement of mean molecular weight M . When the sample gas is an oxygen-nitrogen mixture, $\kappa = 1.4$ is reasonable over a wide range of the oxygen-nitrogen mixture ratio.

[0004] When the velocity of ultrasonic waves propagating through a sample gas is C (m/sec) and the flow velocity of the sample gas is V (m/sec), the velocity of ultrasonic waves V_1 (m/sec) propagating in the forward direction relative to the sample gas flow is $V_1 = C + V$, and the velocity of ultrasonic waves V_2 (m/sec) propagating in the backward direction relative to the sample gas flow is $V_2 = C - V$. Therefore, the velocity of the sample gas flow V (m/sec) is calculated by following equation (2).

$$V = (V_1 - V_2) / 2 \quad (2)$$

[0005] The flow rate (m³/sec) of the sample gas will be obtained by multiplying this by the sectional area (m²) of the conduit through which the sample gas flows.

[0006] Methods and apparatuses for measuring the concentration of a certain gas or the flow velocity of a sample gas, by using the above principle, on the basis of the propagation velocity or the propagation time of ultrasonic waves through the sample gas have been developed. For example, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 6-213877 describes an apparatus for measuring the concentration and the flow rate of a sample gas by measuring the propagation time of ultrasonic waves propagating between two ultrasonic transducers opposingly disposed in a conduit through which the sample gas flows. Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 7-209265 and No. 8-233718 describe an apparatus for measuring the concentration of a certain gas contained in a sample gas by measuring the propagation velocity or propagation time of ultrasonic waves propagating through a volume with a reflecting type apparatus including a ultrasonic transducer and an opposingly disposed reflector.

[0007] In such a method and an apparatus for measuring the concentration and the flow rate by using the propagation velocity of the ultrasonic waves, it is necessary to accurately determine the propagation length of the ultrasonic waves, that is the distance between the transducers or between the transducer and the reflector, and the inner diameter of the conduit. However, the propagation length and the inner diameter of a conduit are adversely affected by the changes in the size of the conduit due to the changes in the temperature of the sample gas. Further, the propagation length of ultrasonic waves and the inner diameter of a conduit are also affected by the accuracies in machining or assembling the conduit, assembling the ultrasonic transducer and the reflector, and machining the ultrasonic transducer. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain the propagation length of ultrasonic waves and the inner diameter of a conduit accurately, which reduces the measurement accuracy.

[0008] Above described Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 6-213877 and No. 8-233718 describe a temperature correction factor introduced to improve the temperature characteristics of the concentration measurement results. Further, there is a method in which the relations between the temperature, the propagation velocity of ultrasonic waves and the concentration are stored in a memory device as a table. However, in order to obtain such a temperature correction factor or table, a sample gas must be supplied to the device at various different temperatures to previously obtain the temperature characteristics of the apparatus. Therefore, a large amount of effort is required.

[0009] Further, a method for minimizing the temperature characteristics of the measurement results has been proposed in which whole of an apparatus is disposed under a temperature control for the measurement at a constant temperature. However, in this method,

there is a problem that it is difficult to accurately control the temperature of the apparatus, in particular the conduit in addition to the necessity of a separate facility for conducting the temperature control.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0010] The objective of the present invention is to provide a ultrasonic concentration measuring apparatus and method which allows the calibration of the apparatus by a simple method and can accurately measure the concentration of a certain gas in a sample gas independently of the temperature of the sample gas.

[0011] Further, the objective of the present invention is to provide a ultrasonic flow rate measuring apparatus and method which allows the calibration of the apparatus by a simple method and can accurately measure the flow rate of a sample gas independently of the temperature of the sample gas.

[0012] According to the present invention, there is provided a ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising: a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured; a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit; a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device; a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultrasonic transmission-reception device between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit; propagation time calculation means for calculating the time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

[0013] Further, according to another feature of the invention, there is provided a method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultrasonic transmission-reception device

between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of: supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit; measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit; generating ultrasonic waves by the ultrasonic transmission-reception device; switching the operation mode of the transmission-reception device from the transmission mode for transmitting the ultrasonic waves to the reception mode for receiving the ultrasonic waves; calculating propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results.

[0014] Further, according to another feature of the invention, there is provided a ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising: a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured; a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit; a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device; a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit; a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit; propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

[0015] Further, according to another feature of the invention, there is provided a method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of: supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit; measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit; generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device; switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode; calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results.

[0016] Further, according to another feature of the invention, there is provided a ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas flow rate, comprising: a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured; a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit; a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device; a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; a calibration gas source for supplying a calibra-

tion gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit; a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit; propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

[0017] Further, according to another feature of the invention, there is provided a method of measuring the flow rate of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of: supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit; measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit; generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device; switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode; calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propa-

gates through the calibration gas. in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0018]

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to a first embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

[0019] A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described below. In the embodiment described below, a case is indicated as an example in which the sample gas is composed of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. However, the measurable sample gas is not limited to a sample gas of oxygen and nitrogen and the present invention can be supplied to a mixture including another gases.

[0020] Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The apparatus 100 includes a conduit 102 for flowing a sample gas or a calibration gas. The conduit 102 has a straight portion 108 and perpendicular portions 104 and 106 connected to the ends of the straight portion. A ultrasonic transducer 118 is fixedly provided at an end of the inside of the straight portion 108 as a ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a reflector 122 is fixedly mounted to the other end of the inside of the straight portion 108 to face the ultrasonic transducer 118. In this embodiment, the distance between the ultrasonic transducer 118 and the reflector 122 is defined as a test length.

[0021] A transmission-reception switch 124 is connected to the ultrasonic transducer 118. The transmission-reception switch 124 switches the operation mode of the ultrasonic transducer 118 between a transmission mode in which the ultrasonic transducer 118 transmits ultrasonic waves and a reception mode in which the ultrasonic transducer 118 receives the ultrasonic waves. The transmission-reception switch 124 is connected to a microcomputer 126 so that the switching operation of transmission-reception switch 124 is controlled by the microcomputer 126.

[0022] The perpendicular portion 104, disposed at the upstream side relative to the flow direction of the gas

through the conduit 102, has an inlet port 104a. A sample gas source 112 and a calibration gas source 114 are connected to the inlet port 104a through a supply conduit 110. The sample gas source 112 includes a vessel (not shown) for containing a sample gas or a mixture including a gas, the concentration of which is to be measure and a pressure reducing valve (not shown) provided between the vessel and the supply conduit 110.

[0023] The calibration gas source 114 may include a vessel (not shown) for containing a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which is known, for example, a gas mixture including 20% of oxygen and 80% of nitrogen, and a pressure reducing valve (not shown) provided between the vessel and the supply conduit 110. The calibration gas source 114 may also include a temperature regulator 113, which provide means for changing the temperature of the device 100, in particular the conduit 102. In the example shown in Figure 1, the temperature regulator 113 includes a heating wire 113a and an electric power source 113b for supplying the electric power to the heating wire 113a.

[0024] The perpendicular portion 106, disposed at the downstream side relative to the flow direction of the gas through the conduit 102, has an outlet port 106a. The sample gas or the calibration gas used for the concentration measurement or the calibration is exhausted through the outlet port 106a. A gas processing apparatus (not shown) may advantageously be disposed downstream of the outlet port 106 in case that the exhausted gas is not suitable to directly exhaust to the atmosphere.

[0025] Temperature sensors 116 and 120, for measuring the temperature of the sample gas or the calibration gas flowing through the conduit 102, are disposed preferably in the perpendicular portions 104 and 106 so that they do not disturb the flow in the straight portion 108. The temperature sensors 116 and 120 are connected to the microcomputer 126. In this connection, if the changes in the temperature of the sample gas is small, only one of the temperature sensors 116 or 120 may be disposed.

[0026] A driver 128 for driving the ultrasonic transducer 118, a receiver 130 for A/D conversion of the signals from the ultrasonic transducer 118, a display unit 134 for indicating, for example, the operating condition of the device 100 and the measurement results and memory 133 including a nonvolatile memory device or a disc device for storing the operation system for the microcomputer 126 and various parameters are connected to the microcomputer 126.

[0027] The operation of the first embodiment will be described below.

[0028] First, prior to the initiation of the normal measuring process for measuring the concentration of a certain gas contained in the sample gas, the test length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device 118 and the reflector 122 is calibrated, in accordance with

the sequence described below, to obtain the reference length L_0 .

[0029] A gas mixture, the component and the component ratio of which are known, for example an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture of which mixture ratio is $P:(1-P)$ ($0 \leq P \leq 1$), is supplied to the conduit 102 as the calibration gas. At that time, the temperatures of the calibration gas are measured by the two temperature sensors 116 and 120 and the mean value thereof is stored in the memory 132 as a reference temperature $T_0(K)$. The reference temperature $T_0(K)$ may be any value which does not exceed the working temperature range of the device.

[0030] During the supply of the calibration gas, pulses for generating the ultrasonic waves are transmitted to the driver 128 from the microcomputer 126. A pulse voltage is supplied to the ultrasonic transducer 118 from the driver 128 through the transmission-reception switch 124. The ultrasonic transducer 118 generates ultrasonic waves corresponding to the pulse voltage. The ultrasonic waves generated by the ultrasonic transducer 118 propagate through the sample gas flowing through the straight portion 108 of the conduit 102 and are reflected by the reflector 122 to return to the ultrasonic transducer 118. In order to enable the ultrasonic transducer 118 to receive the returned ultrasonic waves, the transmission-reception switch 124 switches the operation mode of the ultrasonic transducer from the transmission mode to the reception mode right after the application of the pulse voltage to the ultrasonic transducer 118. The ultrasonic transducer 118 generates an electric signal corresponding to the received ultrasonic waves to the microcomputer 126 through the transmission-reception switch 124 and the receiver 130. The microcomputer 126 calculates the propagation time $t_0(sec)$ on the basis of the time when the transmitted pulses are generated to the first transducer 118 and the time when the electric signal is received from the ultrasonic transducer 118.

[0031] In this connection, the ultrasonic propagation velocity $C_0(m/sec)$ through the calibration gas at a temperature $T_0(K)$ is calculated by the equation (3) on the basis of above-described equation (1).

$$C_0 = (\kappa RT_0 / (M_{O_2} P + M_{N_2} (1-P)))^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

[0032] On the other hand, the relation

$$C_0 = 2L_0/t_0 \quad (4)$$

gives the following equation.

$$L_0 = ((\kappa RT_0) / (M_{O_2} P + M_{N_2} (1-P)))^{1/2} \times t_0/2 \quad (5)$$

[0033] Further, in the first embodiment, if the ultrasonic propagation velocity through a static calibration gas

is $C(m/sec)$ and the flow velocity of the sample gas from the ultrasonic transducer 118 toward the reflector 122 is $V(m/sec)$, then the ultrasonic propagation velocity from the ultrasonic transducer 118 to the reflector 122 is $C+V$ and the ultrasonic propagation velocity in the direction of the ultrasonic waves reflected to the ultrasonic transducer 118 by the reflector 122 is $C-V$. Accordingly, the ultrasonic propagation velocity measured by the apparatus 100 of the first embodiment is the mean velocity of the reciprocating ultrasonic waves. Therefore, the flow velocity V of the sample gas is cancelled to allow the ultrasonic propagation velocity C through the static sample gas.

[0034] These calculations are conducted by the microcomputer 126. The test length $L_0(m)$ thus calculated at the reference temperature T_0 is stored in the memory 132 as the reference length.

[0035] The reference length $L_0(m)$ between the ultrasonic transducer 118 and the reflector 122 at the temperature $T_0(K)$ is calibrated according the above method by supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which is known, to the device 100 and measuring the propagation time $t_0(sec)$ of the ultrasonic waves generated by the ultrasonic transducer 118. This calibration process can be automatically completed by the microcomputer 126 through a simple operation, for example one push of a button (not shown) provided on the device 100 when the calibration gas is supplied. Further, the process can be completed on the instant because the calculation itself is simple. Further, if the relative position between the ultrasonic transducer 118 and the reflector 122 is changed due to the secular change in the device 100, the device can be easily calibrated again to renew the reference temperature and the reference length stored in the memory 132.

[0036] A method of measuring the oxygen concentration in a sample gas containing unknown concentrations of oxygen and nitrogen will be described below.

[0037] First, the explanation will be directed to an example in which the linear expansion coefficient $\alpha(1/K)$ of the conduit 102 is known.

[0038] When a measurement of a sample gas is conducted, the test length $L_S(m)$ at a temperature $T_S(K)$ can be obtained by reading the reference length $L_0(m)$ and the reference temperature $T_0(K)$ which have been stored in the memory 132 and by correcting the reference length $L_0(m)$ according to the following equation (6). The measured temperature $T_S(K)$ can be the mean value of temperatures sensed by the temperature sensors 116 and 120.

$$L_S = L_0(1 + \alpha(T_S - T_0)) \quad (6)$$

[0039] The ultrasonic transducer 118 is set to the transmission mode when a sample gas is supplied to the apparatus 100, as in the calibration of the test length

of the apparatus 100. Then, transmitted pulses for the ultrasonic waves are generated by the microcomputer 126 to the driver 128 so that the pulse voltage is supplied to the ultrasonic transducer 118 through the transmission-reception switch 124. Thus, the ultrasonic waves, corresponding to the transmitted pulses from the microcomputer 126, are generated by the ultrasonic transducer 118. Right after that, the ultrasonic transducer 118 operates at the reception mode by transmission-reception switch 124 to generate the electric signal, corresponding to the received ultrasonic waves, to the microcomputer 126 through the transmission-reception switch 124 and the receiver 130. The microcomputer 126 calculates the propagation time t_s (sec) on the basis of the time when the transmitted pulses are generated to the driver 128 and the time when the electric signal is received from the ultrasonic transducer 118. Then, the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_s (m/sec) through the sample gas is obtained by flowing equation (7).

$$C_s = 2L_s / t_s \quad (7)$$

[0040] The concentration of oxygen P_s is obtained by following equation (8) on the basis of equation (3).

$$P_s = (\kappa R T_s / C_s^2 - M_{N_2}) / (M_{O_2} - M_{N_2}) \quad (8)$$

[0041] Further, the concentration of oxygen in the sample gas can be obtained as a ratio of the ultrasonic propagation velocity in the sample gas and the ultrasonic propagation velocities in 100% of oxygen gas and 100% of nitrogen gas. That is, the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_{O_2} (m/sec) at temperature T_s (K) through 100% of oxygen gas and the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_{N_2} (m/sec) at temperature T_s (K) through 100% of nitrogen gas can be easily obtained by using equation (1). Thus, P_s can be calculated by following equation (9) with the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_s (m/sec) through the sample gas.

$$P_s = (1/C_s^2 - 1/C_{N_2}^2) / (1/C_{O_2}^2 - 1/C_{N_2}^2) \quad (9)$$

[0042] Such calculations are conducted by the microcomputer 126, and the results are indicated by the display unit 134.

[0043] Next, the explanation will be directed to an example in which the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) of the conduit 102 is unknown. In such a case, the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) can be easily obtained by using the apparatus 100.

[0044] A calibration gas is supplied to the apparatus 100 at a first temperature T_1 (K) set by the temperature regulator 113. The test length L_1 (m) between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device 118 and the reflector

for 122 is measured by the above-described method for calibrating the reference length. Then, the calibration gas is supplied at temperature T_2 (K) ($T_2 \neq T_1$) to measure the test length L_2 (m). In this case, the larger the temperature difference between T_1 and T_2 , the better the accuracy of the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) obtained. For example, the measurement can be preferably conducted at temperatures adjacent the minimum and maximum values of the temperature range for use of the apparatus.

[0045] When T_1 , L_1 , T_2 , L_2 are obtained, the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) of the material forming the conduit 102 is obtained by following equation (10).

$$\alpha = (L_1 - L_2) / L_1 (T_1 - T_2) \quad (10)$$

[0046] The above calculation is conducted by the microcomputer 126 and the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) thus obtained is stored in the memory 132.

[0047] According to the above-described method, the linear expansion coefficient α of the material of the conduit 102 can be accurately obtained by supplying single calibration gas to the apparatus 100 at two different temperatures. This method can be carried out by a simple measurement and calculation. Therefore, if the linear expansion coefficient of the material of the conduit 102 is changed due to the secular change in the material of the conduit 102, the linear expansion coefficient can be easily measured again to renew the linear expansion coefficient stored in the memory 132.

[0048] In the above description, an example has been explained in which the temperature of the calibration gas supplied to the conduit 102 is regulated by the temperature regulator 113, which provides means for changing the temperature of the apparatus 100, in particular the conduit 102. This configuration is shown as an example of means for changing the temperature of the apparatus, in particular the conduit 102 by the changes in the temperature of the calibration gas with a premise that there is a correlation between the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit 102 and that of the conduit 102. However, the present invention is not limited to this configuration, and the apparatus 100 may be disposed in a thermostatic chamber in the production process of the apparatus 100 so that whole of the apparatus and the temperature of the gas supplied to the apparatus 100 set to a predetermined temperature, and the linear expansion coefficient α is obtained under such a condition.

[0049] Next, with reference to Figure 2, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described below. The second embodiment has substantially the same configuration of the first embodiment, except for that the reflector in the first embodiment is replaced with a second ultrasonic transducer, which provides a ultrasonic transmission-reception device, disposed to face a

first ultrasonic transducer 218, which provides a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device.

[0050] A ultrasonic gas concentration and flow rate measuring apparatus 200 according to the second embodiment includes a conduit 202 for flowing a sample gas or a calibration gas. The conduit 202 has a straight portion 208 and perpendicular portions 204 and 206 connected to the ends of the straight portion. The straight portion 208 comprises a conduit member having a circular section, the diameter of which does not changes along the longitudinal axis. A first ultrasonic transducer 218, providing a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, is fixedly provided at an end of the inside of the straight portion, and a second ultrasonic transducer 222, providing a second ultrasonic transmission reception device, is fixedly mounted to the other end of the inside of the straight portion to face the first ultrasonic transducer 218. In this embodiment, the distance between the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 is defined as a test length.

[0051] A transmission-reception switch 224 is connected to the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222. The transmission-reception switch 224 switches the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 independently between a transmission mode in which the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 transmit ultrasonic waves and a reception mode in which the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 receive the ultrasonic waves. The transmission-reception switch 224 is connected to a microcomputer 226 so that the switching operation of transmission-reception switch 224 is controlled by the microcomputer 226.

[0052] The perpendicular portion 204, disposed at the upstream side relative to the flow direction of the gas through the conduit 202, has an inlet port 204a. A sample gas source 212 and a calibration gas source 214 are connected to the inlet port 204a through a supply conduit 210. The sample gas source 212 includes a vessel (not shown) for containing a sample gas or a mixture including a gas, the concentration of which is to be measure, a pressure reducing valve (not shown) provided between the vessel and the supply conduit 210 and a flow regulating valve (not shown) for regulating the flow rate of the calibration gas from the calibration gas source 214.

[0053] The calibration gas source 214 may include a vessel (not shown) for containing a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, and a pressure reducing valve (not shown) provided between the vessel and the supply conduit 210. The calibration gas source 214 may also include a temperature regulator 213, which provides means for changing the temperature of the device 200, in particular the conduit 202. In the example shown in Figure 2, the temperature regulator 213 includes a heating wire 213a and an electric power source 213b for supplying the electric power to the heating wire 213a.

[0054] The perpendicular portion 206, disposed at the downstream side relative to the flow direction of the gas through the conduit 202, has an outlet port 206a. The sample gas or the calibration gas used for the concentration measurement or the calibration is exhausted through the outlet port 206a. A gas processing apparatus (not shown) may advantageously be disposed downstream of the outlet port 206 in case that the exhausted gas is not suitable to directly exhaust to the atmosphere.

[0055] Temperature sensors 216 and 220, for measuring the temperature of the sample gas or the calibration gas flowing through the conduit 202, are disposed preferably in the perpendicular portions 204 and 206 so that they do not disturb the flow in the straight portion 208. The temperature sensors 216 and 220 are connected to the microcomputer 226. In this connection, if the changes in the temperature of the sample gas is small, only one of the temperature sensors 216 or 220 may be disposed.

[0056] A driver 228 for driving the first ultrasonic transducer 218, a receiver 230 for A/D conversion of the signals from the first ultrasonic transducer 218, a display unit 234 for indicating, for example, the operating condition of the device 200 and the measurement results and memory 233 including a nonvolatile memory device or a disc device for storing the operation system for the microcomputer 226 and various parameters are connected to the microcomputer 226.

[0057] The operation of the second embodiment will be described below.

[0058] First, prior to the initiation of the normal measuring process for measuring the concentration of a certain gas contained in the sample gas, the test length between the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 and the inner diameter D of the straight portion 208 of the conduit 202 to obtain the reference length L_0 and the reference diameter D_0 .

[0059] In the present embodiment, the calibration gas, identical to that in the first embodiment, is supplied to the conduit 202 from the calibration gas source 214 at a predetermined rate Q_0 by the flow regulating valve. At that time, the temperatures of the calibration gas are measured by the two temperature sensors 216 and 220 and the mean value thereof is stored in the memory 232 as a reference temperature $T_0(K)$.

[0060] During the supply of the calibration gas, pulses for generating the ultrasonic waves are transmitted to the driver 228 from the microcomputer 226. A pulse voltage is supplied to the first ultrasonic transducer 218 from the driver 228 through the transmission-reception switch 224. The first ultrasonic transducer 218 generates ultrasonic waves corresponding to the pulse voltage. The ultrasonic waves generated by the first ultrasonic transducer 218 propagate through the sample gas flowing through the straight portion 208 of the conduit 202 and are received by the second ultrasonic transducer 222. The second ultrasonic transducer 222 generates

an electric signal corresponding to the received ultrasonic waves to the microcomputer 226 through the transmission-reception switch 224 and the receiver 230. The microcomputer 226 calculates the forward propagation time t_1 (sec) on the basis of the time when the transmitted pulses are generated to the driver 228 and the time when the electric signal is received from the second ultrasonic transducer 222.

[0061] The transmission-reception switch 224 switches the operation mode of the first ultrasonic transducer 218 from the transmission mode to the reception mode right after the electric signal from the second ultrasonic transducer 222 is received and also switches the operation mode of the second ultrasonic transducer 222 from the reception mode to the transmission mode. Thereafter, pulses for generating the ultrasonic waves are transmitted to the driver 228 from the microcomputer 226. A pulse voltage is supplied to the second ultrasonic transducer 222 from the driver 228 through the transmission-reception switch 224. The second ultrasonic transducer 222 generates ultrasonic waves corresponding to the pulse voltage. The ultrasonic waves are received by the first ultrasonic transducer 218. The first ultrasonic transducer 218 generates an electric signal corresponding to the received ultrasonic waves to the microcomputer 226 through the transmission-reception switch 224 and the receiver 230. The microcomputer 226 calculates the backward propagation time t_2 (sec) on the basis of the time when the transmitted pulses are generated to the driver 228 and the time when the electric signal is received from the first ultrasonic transducer 218.

[0062] By obtaining the mean value of t_1 and t_2 , the affection of the flow of the calibration gas in the conduit 202 can be removed. The ultrasonic propagation time t_0 is defined by following equation (11).

$$t_0 = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 \quad (11)$$

[0063] In this connection, the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_0 (m/sec) through the calibration gas at a temperature T_0 (K) is calculated by the above-described equation (3).

[0064] On the other hand, the relation

$$C_0 = L_0 / t_0 \quad (12)$$

gives the following equation.

$$L_0 = ((\kappa R T_0) / (M_{O_2} P + M_{N_2} (1 - P)))^{1/2} \times t_0 \quad (13)$$

[0065] These calculations are conducted by the microcomputer 226. The test length L_0 (m) thus calculated at the reference temperature T_0 is stored in the memory 232 as the reference length.

[0066] Further, by using this reference length L_0 , the forward propagation velocity V_{01} (m/sec) and the backward propagation velocity V_{02} (m/sec), relative to the flow direction of the calibration gas, are represented by $V_{01} = L_0 / t_1$ and $V_{02} = L_0 / t_2$. Therefore, the flow velocity V_0 (m/sec) of the calibration gas in the conduit 202 is obtained by following equation (14), on the basis of above-described equation (2).

$$V_0 = (V_{01} - V_{02}) / 2 \quad (14)$$

[0067] Multiplication of the flow velocity V by the sectional area (m^2) of the straight portion 208, perpendicular to the axis of the straight portion 208 of the conduit 202, gives a conversion of the flow velocity (m/sec) to the flow rate (m^3 /sec). Thus, the reference diameter D_0 (m) at the reference temperature T_0 (K) of the straight portion 208 gives the following equation.

$$V_0 \pi (D_0 / 2)^2 = Q_0 \quad (15)$$

[0068] Therefore, the reference diameter D_0 (m) at the reference temperature T_0 (K) can be obtained by following equation (16).

$$D_0 = 2(Q_0 / (\pi V_0))^{1/2} \quad (16)$$

[0069] The above calculation is conducted by the microcomputer 226, and the reference diameter D_0 (m) thus obtained is stored in the memory 232.

[0070] According to the above method, the reference length L_0 (m) between the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222 is calibrated at a temperature T_0 (K) by supplying a calibration gas, the component and the concentration of which is known, to the apparatus 200, and measuring the propagation times t_1 and t_2 , in the forward and backward direction relative to the flow of the calibration gas, from the first and second ultrasonic transducers 218 and 222. Additionally, by supplying the calibration gas to the apparatus 200 at a predetermined rate, the reference diameter D_0 (m) can also be calibrated at the same time.

[0071] Next, the explanation will be directed to a method for measuring the flow rate and oxygen concentration of a sample gas including oxygen and nitrogen, the ratio of which is unknown.

[0072] First, the explanation will be directed to an example in which the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) of the conduit 202 is known.

[0073] The test length L_S (m) at a temperature T_S (K) can be obtained on the basis of equation (6) with the reference length L_0 (m) and the reference temperature T_0 (K) read from the memory 232. The measured temperature T_S (K) can be the mean value of temperatures

sensed by the temperature sensors 216 and 220.

[0074] The first ultrasonic transducer 218 is set to the transmission mode by the transmission-reception switch 224 when a sample gas is supplied, as in the calibration of the test length of the apparatus 200. Then, transmitted pulses for the ultrasonic waves are generated by the microcomputer 226 to the driver 228 so that the pulse voltage is supplied to the first ultrasonic transducer 218 through the transmission-reception switch 224. Thus, the ultrasonic waves, corresponding to the transmitted pulses from the microcomputer 226, are generated by the first ultrasonic transducer 218, and received by the second ultrasonic transducer 222. The second ultrasonic transducer 222 generates the electric signal, corresponding to the received ultrasonic waves, to the microcomputer 226 through the transmission-reception switch 224 and the receiver 230. The microcomputer 226 calculates the propagation time t_{S1} (sec), in the forward direction, on the basis of the time when the transmitted pulses are generated to the driver 228 and the time when the electric signal is received from the second ultrasonic transducer 218.

[0075] After the measurement of the propagation time t_{S1} (sec) in the forward direction, the transmission-reception switch 224 switches the operation mode of the first ultrasonic transducer 218 from the transmission mode to the reception mode, and the operation mode of the second ultrasonic transducer 222 from the reception mode to the transmission mode. Under this condition, ultrasonic waves are transmitted in the backward direction relative to the flow of the sample gas to obtain the propagation time t_{S2} (sec) in the backward direction by a process identical to that for obtaining the propagation time t_{S1} in the forward direction. On the basis of the propagation times t_{S1} and t_{S2} , in the forward and backward directions, a propagation time t_{S0} which does not include the affection of the flow is obtained by $t_{S0}=(t_{S1}+t_{S2})/2$ (sec). Further, on the basis of this results, the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_S (m/sec) through the sample gas is obtained by following equation (17).

$$C_S = L_S / t_{S0} \quad (17)$$

[0076] The concentration of the oxygen gas P_S is obtained by above-described equation (8).

[0077] Further, the concentration of oxygen in the sample can also be obtained as a ratio of the ultrasonic propagation velocity in the sample gas and the ultrasonic propagation velocities in 100% of oxygen gas and 100% of nitrogen gas, as in the first embodiment, i.e., on the basis of equation (9) with the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_{O2} (m/sec), at temperature T_S (K), through 100% of oxygen gas and the ultrasonic propagation velocity C_{N2} (m/sec), at temperature T_S (K), through 100% of nitrogen gas.

[0078] Such calculations are conducted by the micro-

computer 226, and the results are indicated by the display unit 234.

[0079] Next, a method of measuring the flow rate will be described.

[0080] In order to measuring the flow rate, the ultrasonic propagation velocity V_{S1} (m/sec), in the forward direction relative to the sample gas, and ultrasonic propagation velocity V_{S2} (m/sec), in the backward direction, are obtained on the basis of following equations (18) (19) with above-described L_S and the propagation times t_{S1} and t_{S2} , in the forward and backward directions.

$$V_{S1} = L_S / t_{S1} \quad (18)$$

$$V_{S2} = L_S / t_{S2} \quad (19)$$

[0081] On the basis of equations (18) (19) and above-described equation (13), the flow velocity V_S (m/sec) of the sample gas is represented by following equation (20).

$$V_S = (V_{O1} - V_{O2}) / 2 \quad (20)$$

[0082] In order to convert the flow velocity V_S (m/sec) to the flow rate Q_S (m³/sec), the sectional area (m²) of the straight portion 208 must be previously obtained. The sectional area S_S (m²) of the straight portion 208 is obtained by following equation (21) with the reference diameter D_0 (m) and the reference temperature T_0 (K) read from the memory 232, and the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) of the material forming the conduit 202.

$$S_S = \pi ((D_0 (1 + \alpha(T_S - T_0)) / 2)^2 \quad (21)$$

[0083] The temperature T_S (K) is the same as the temperature T_S at the time of measurement. Thus, the flow rate Q_S (m³/sec) of the sample gas is calculated by following equation (22).

$$Q_S = V_S S_S \quad (22)$$

[0084] The above calculations are conducted by the microcomputer 226 and the display unit 234 indicates the results thereof.

[0085] Next, the explanation will be directed to an example in which the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) of the conduit 202 is unknown. In such a case, the linear expansion coefficient α (1/K) can be easily obtained by using the apparatus 200.

[0086] A calibration gas is supplied to the apparatus 200 at a first temperature T_1 (K) set by the temperature regulator 213. The test length L_1 (m) between the first

and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices 218 and 222 is measured by the above-described method for calibrating the reference length, as in the first embodiment. Then, the calibration gas is supplied at temperature $T_2(K)$ ($T_2 \neq T_1$) to measure the test length $L_2(m)$, in the same manner. In this case, the larger the temperature difference between T_1 and T_2 , the better the accuracy of the linear expansion coefficient $\alpha(1/K)$ obtained.

[0087] When T_1 , L_1 , T_2 , L_2 are obtained, the linear expansion coefficient $\alpha(1/K)$ of the material forming the conduit 202 is obtained by above-described equation (10).

[0088] The above calculation is conducted by the microcomputer 226 and the linear expansion coefficient $\alpha(1/K)$ thus obtained is stored in the memory 232.

[0089] According to the above-described method, the linear expansion coefficient α of the material of the conduit 202 can be accurately obtained by supplying single calibration gas to the apparatus 200 at two different temperatures.

[0090] In the above description, an example has been explained in which the temperature of the calibration gas supplied to the conduit 202 is regulated by the temperature regulator 213, which provides means for changing the temperature of the apparatus 200, in particular the conduit 202. This configuration is shown as an example of means for changing the temperature of the apparatus, in particular the conduit 202 by the changes in the temperature of the calibration gas with a premise that there is a correlation between the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit 202 and that of the conduit 202. However, the present invention is not limited to this configuration, and the apparatus 200 may be disposed in a thermostatic chamber in the production process of the apparatus 200 so that whole of the apparatus and the temperature of the gas supplied to the apparatus 200 set to a predetermined temperature, and the linear expansion coefficient α is obtained under such a condition.

[0091] As described above, the present invention allows the apparatus to be carried by the apparatus itself with a single calibration gas without a special calibration device.

[0092] Further, according to the present invention, the apparatus can be recalibrated in case of secular change of the apparatus. Further, the present invention provides accurate measurement of concentration and flow rate of a sample gas independently of the temperature of the sample gas.

Claims

1. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the con-

centration of which is to be measured;
a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;
a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultrasonic transmission-reception device between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;
a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;

propagation time calculation means for calculating the time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and

calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

2. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 1 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

3. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 1, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the con-

centration measurement.

4. A method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultrasonic transmission-reception device between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;
measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;
generating ultrasonic waves by the ultrasonic transmission device;
switching the operation mode of the transmission-reception device from the transmission mode for transmitting the ultrasonic waves to the reception mode for receiving the ultrasonic waves;
calculating propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and
calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and
the method further comprising the steps of:
measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and
correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the con-

centration measurement.

6. A method according to claim 4, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;
measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and
calculating, correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.
7. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured;
a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;
a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device;
a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;
a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;
a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;
propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and
calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time

calculation means.

8. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 7 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

9. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 7, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

10. A method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;

generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode;

calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and

calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

the method further comprising a steps of measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

12. A method according to claim 10, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;

measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

calculating, correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.

13. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas flow rate, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured;

a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;

a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;

a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;

propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagate through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves

and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagate through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and

calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

14. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 13 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

15. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 14, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the

temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

16. A method of measuring the flow rate of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;

generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode;

calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagate through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagate through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the

second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and
calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results.

17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

the method further comprising a steps of measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

18. A method according to claim 16, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;

measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

calculating, correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length and the inner diameter of the conduit on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.

Amended claims Under Art. 19.1 PCT)

1. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured;

a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;

a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultrasonic transmission-reception device between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;

a calibration gas source for supplying a calibra-

tion gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;

propagation time calculation means for calculating the time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and

calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

2. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 1 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

3. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 1, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

4. (Amended) A method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a reflector mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the ultra-

sonic transmission-reception device between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;

generating ultrasonic waves by the ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

switching the operation mode of the transmission-reception device from the transmission mode for transmitting the ultrasonic waves to the reception mode for receiving the ultrasonic waves;

calculating propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves reflected by the reflector; and

calibrating a reference length between the ultrasonic transmission-reception device and the reflector on the basis of the calculation results.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

the method further comprising the steps of: measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

6. (Amended) A method according to claim 4, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;

measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated ref-

erence length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.

7. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured;

a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;

a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;

a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;

propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and

calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

8. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 7 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the con-

centration measurement.

9. A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas concentration according to claim 7, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

10. A method of measuring the concentration of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the concentration of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;

generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode;

calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ul-

trasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and

calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices on the basis of the calculation results.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the ultrasonic gas concentration measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

the method further comprising a steps of measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

12. (Amended) A method according to claim 10, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;

measuring the temperature of the sample gas flowed through the conduit for the concentration measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.

13. (Amended) A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas flow rate, comprising:

a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the flow rate of which is to be measured;

a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit;

a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ul-

trasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves;

a calibration gas source for supplying a calibration gas, the component, the component ratio and the flow rate of which are known, to the conduit;

a temperature sensor, disposed in the conduit, for measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit;

propagation time calculation means for calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and
calibration means for calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results by the propagation time calculation means.

14. (Amended) A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas flow rate according to claim 13 further comprising linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

15. (Amended) A ultrasonic apparatus for measuring a gas flow rate according to claim 14, further comprising temperature regulating means for regulating the temperature of the conduit;

linear expansion coefficient calculating means for calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed; and

correction means for correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the temperature, measured by the temperature sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the con-

centration measurement.

16. (Amended) A method of measuring the flow rate of an objective gas by a ultrasonic gas flow rate measuring apparatus which comprises, a conduit for flowing an objective gas, the flow rate of which is to be measured, a first ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit, a second ultrasonic transmission-reception device mounted to the inside of the conduit to face the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device, and a transmission-reception switch for switching the operation mode of the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices between a transmission mode for transmitting ultrasonic waves and a reception mode for receiving ultrasonic waves; the method comprising, prior to the start of the process for measuring the concentration of the gas to be measured, the steps of:

supplying a calibration gas, the component and the component ratio of which are known, to the conduit;

measuring the temperature of the calibration gas flowing through the conduit by a temperature sensor disposed in the conduit;

generating ultrasonic waves by the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device and receiving the ultrasonic waves by the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device;

switching the operation mode of the first transmission-reception device from the transmission mode to the reception mode and the operation mode of the second transmission-reception device from the reception mode to the transmission mode;

calculating a first propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves, and a second propagation time period where the ultrasonic waves propagates through the calibration gas in the conduit on the basis of the time when the second ultrasonic transmission-reception device transmits the ultrasonic waves and the time when the first ultrasonic transmission-reception device receives the ultrasonic waves; and

calibrating a reference length between the first and second ultrasonic transmission-reception devices and the inner diameter of the conduit, on the basis of the calculation results.

17. (Amended) A method according to claim 16

wherein the ultrasonic gas flow rate measuring apparatus further comprising: linear expansion coefficient storing means for storing the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit; and

the method further comprising a steps of
measuring the temperature of the sample gas
flowed through the conduit for the concentration
measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length and the inner diameter of the conduit,
on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and
the temperature, measured by the temperature
sensor, of the sample gas flowing through the conduit for the concentration measurement.

18. (Amended) A method according to claim 16, further comprising the steps of calculating the linear expansion coefficient of the material forming the conduit on the basis of the changes in the reference length when the temperature of the conduit is changed;

measuring the temperature of the sample gas
flowed through the conduit for the concentration
measurement; and

correcting and calculating the calibrated reference length and the inner diameter of the conduit on the basis of the linear expansion coefficient and the measured temperature.

Fig.1

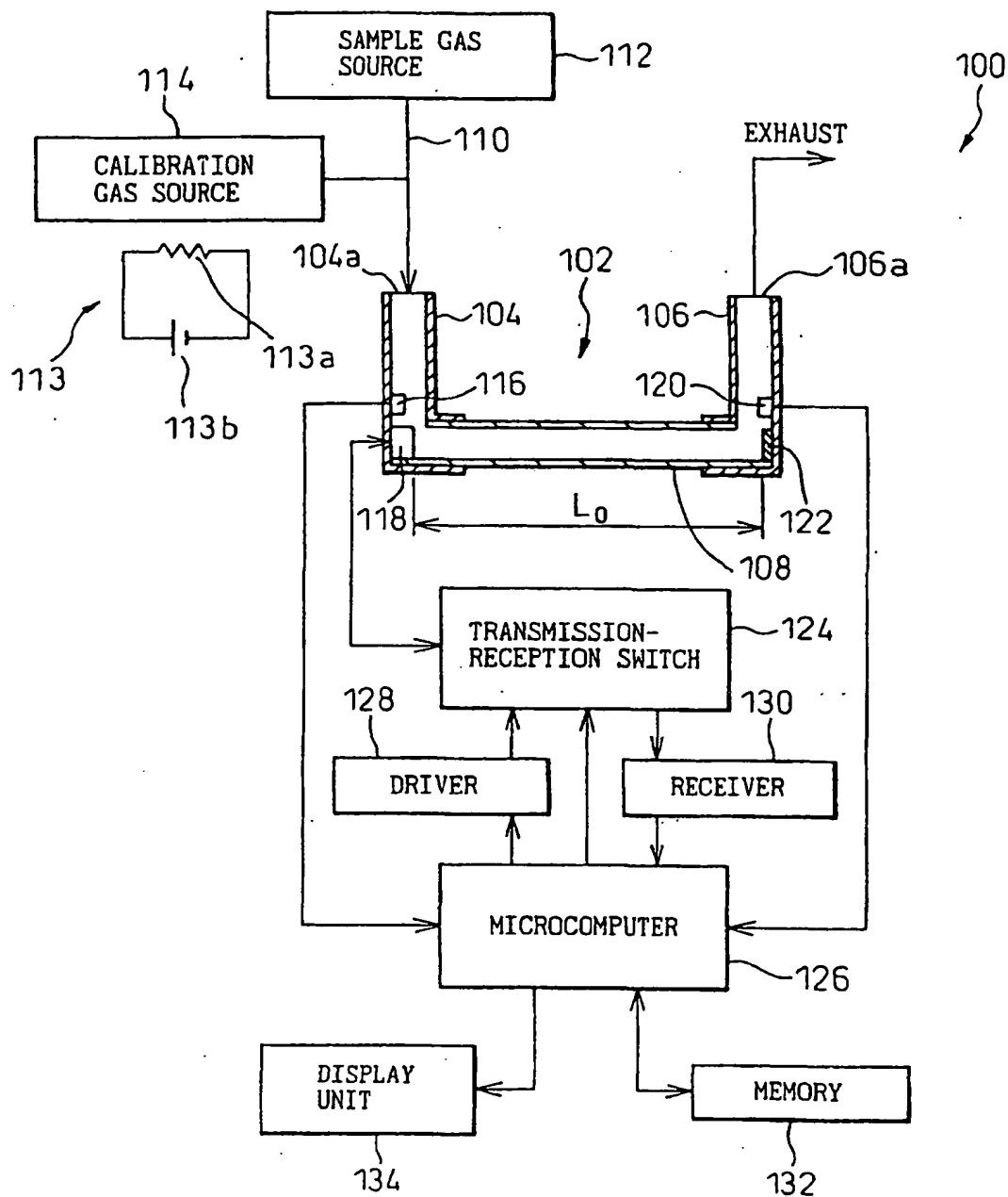
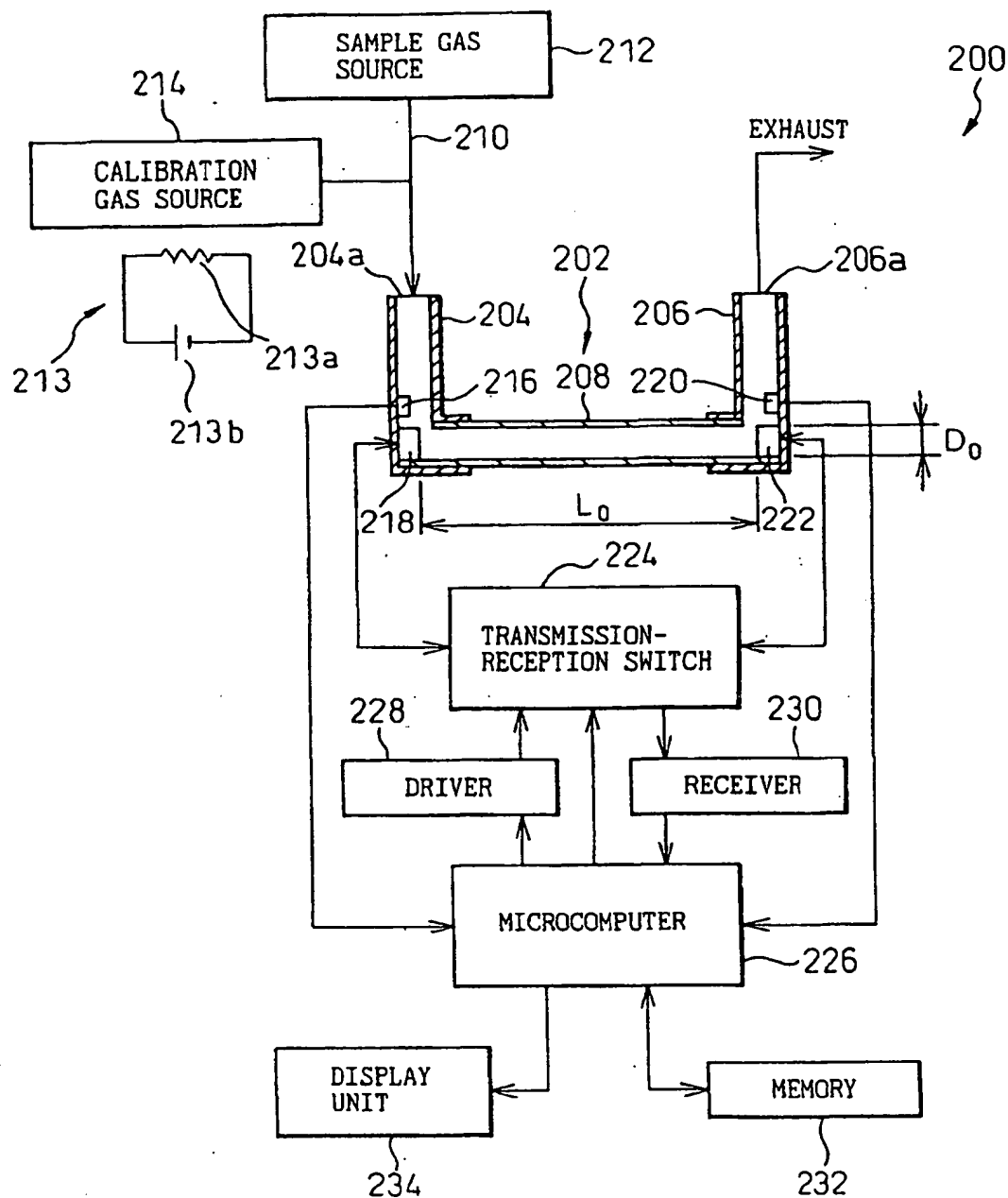


Fig.2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP02/00438

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl ⁷ G01N29/18, G01F1/66		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl ⁷ G01N29/00-29/28, G01F1/66		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2002 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2002 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2002		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 7-209265, A (Honda Motor Co., Ltd.), 11 August, 1995 (11.08.95), Full text; Figs. 1 to 4 (Family: none)	1-6
Y	JP, 6-235721, A (Fuji Ultrasonic Engineering Co., Ltd.), 23 August, 1994 (23.08.94), Full text; Figs. 1 to 4 & DE 4403344 A & US 5557047 A	1-18
Y	JP, 4-353751, A (Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.), 08 December, 1992 (08.12.92), Full text; Figs. 1 to 7 (Family: none)	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 02 April, 2002 (02.04.02)		Date of mailing of the international search report 16 April, 2002 (16.04.02)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP02/00438

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 6-213877, A (Devilbiss Health Care, Inc.), 05 August, 1994 (05.08.94), Full text; Figs. 1 to 4 & US 5247826 A & EP 597604 A & CA 2109234 A	7-18
Y	JP, 2000-206133, A (Babcock-Hitachi K.K.), 28 July, 2000 (28.07.00), Full text; Figs. 1 to 11 (Family: none)	13-18

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